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WHOLE NO. 1876.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## PLEA FOR HAWAII

Answer Made to Clans Spreckels'  
Interview.

### SHOULD NOT ABROGATE TREATY

Island Interests Not Inim-  
ical to Coast.

By Present Arrangement Cane Su-  
gar Does Not Compete With  
California Industry.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 30,  
1897.—A meeting of merchants and  
others interested in the retention of  
the trade of the Pacific Coast with the  
Hawaiian Islands, and a majority of  
whom were signers of the petition for-  
warded to Congress from this city  
against the abrogation of the Hawaiian  
Reciprocity Treaty, was held on April  
30, 1897.

Mr. Louis Saroni was chairman of  
the committee by unanimous accord,  
and the following reply to an article  
that appeared in the San Francisco  
Call of April 27, 1897, alleged to eman-  
ate from Mr. Claus Spreckels, was  
adopted by the meeting. Mr. Louis  
Saroni, as chairman of the meeting,  
was authorized to sign the reply and  
requested to arrange for the publica-  
tion of the same in the most public  
manner possible.

The article that appeared in the San  
Francisco Call of April 27th, alleging  
to emanate from Mr. Claus Spreckels,  
under the title, "Spreckels Talks of  
the Treaty," has created much sur-  
prise, owing to the fact that what is  
alleged to have been stated by Mr.  
Spreckels is at such variance with  
what has heretofore been accepted as  
facts, that it must be surmised that  
Mr. Spreckels has been in some man-  
ner either misunderstood or misre-  
presented.

The article opens with "Claus  
Spreckels has every reason to believe  
that the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty  
will be abrogated. His confidence is  
due to the fact that 'right and reason'  
were on his side."

That Mr. Spreckels desires the abro-  
gation of the treaty is assured, and it  
is not for us in this article to quote  
the private reasons which create with-  
in his breast the desire that this  
treaty be abrogated, but that "right  
and reason" are on his side is a mat-  
ter that admits of much debate and  
criticism. Mr. Spreckels may have  
suddenly found reasons why he would  
desire a treaty which, up to a very re-  
cent date, has made fortunes for him,  
to be abrogated. But this question  
should come before the people as a  
public measure, and not as a private  
issue, and the interests of hundreds,  
yes thousands, must be considered in  
addition to these private interests.

It is stated that at the present time  
the balance of trade between the Uni-  
ted States and Hawaii is \$8,000,000 per  
annum, and no effort is made by the  
Hawaiian Government to encourage  
more trading with the United States.  
They have even withdrawn the sub-  
sidy formerly paid to the Oceanic  
Steamship Company, an American line,  
which has done more to develop the  
Islands than any other transportation  
company. Commenting upon this  
statement, it has been clearly shown,  
by official and well-established data,  
that from 1875 to 1896 the American  
net profits under the operation of the  
treaty amounted to somewhat over  
\$34,000,000. It is quite true that the  
Hawaiian Government has withdrawn  
the subsidy from the Oceanic Steam-  
ship Company, but it is surely worthy  
of the public at large and of the Uni-  
ted States Senate to investigate the  
true causes that led to this withdraw-  
al, and that they should become fully  
acquainted with the full facts and en-  
ter into this matter with sufficient zeal  
to discover the cogent reasons for its  
withdrawal, and under no circum-  
stances can it be shown that this has  
any bearing on the present issue, nor  
under any circumstance is it essential  
today to show who has the controlling  
interest in this steamship company,  
and what his present attitude is and  
his recent attitude has been, towards  
the Islands from which this subsidy is  
expected.

Surely, we will not ask, that one  
who has for some years shown an un-  
friendly conduct towards these Islands  
shall receive benefits within the gift  
of these people.

The article says: "I notice a state-  
ment in one of the local papers that  
our commerce with Hawaii was a  
great factor in giving employment to  
American vessels, and that the  
American shipping engaged in this  
traffic has a valuation of \$18,000,000.  
Any one who will take the trouble to

look over the Custom House records  
can learn for himself that the value of  
all vessels carrying between this port  
and Hawaii will not exceed \$2,000,000."

To this we make answer that the  
advocates of reciprocity have never  
claimed that the value of shipping en-  
gaged in Hawaiian trade exceeds \$3-  
136,000, and yet it is a fact that the  
Oceanic Steamship Company, in which  
it is presumed that Mr. Spreckels has  
a considerable interest, has a capital  
of \$2,500,000, of which the major por-  
tion has been paid in. To this must be  
added the large number of Pacific  
Coast vessels, and ships owned on the  
Atlantic Coast, which participate in  
transportation benefits, and the aggre-  
gation will largely exceed the figures  
quoted.

To correctly ascertain the total value  
of the tonnage engaged in the Hawai-  
ian trade it would be necessary to  
search the records of nearly all the  
seaport Custom Houses of the United  
States.

The article further states that the  
Watsonville refinery is turning out  
20,000 tons of sugar annually, and that  
the Salinas refinery will have a ca-  
pacity of 60,000 tons (when completed).

The argument, so far as bears on  
the Watsonville refinery, we will not  
dispute, although we desire to call par-  
ticular attention to the possibility of  
poor crops or total failures, as has al-  
ready been experienced at this refinery  
—but as to the Salinas refinery, which  
as yet has not been built, it is unrea-  
sonable to assume that it will be time  
enough to take up matters bearing on  
the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty  
when the Salinas factory and the vari-  
ous other factories no longer are mere  
possibilities, but have matured into es-  
tablished facts?

It is within recollection that for the  
past twenty years there have been re-  
peated promises of huge factories and  
immense investments in the beet-  
sugar industry on the Coast, and yet,  
after fifteen years or more, of persist-  
ence in this direction, we have reached  
a total output for the entire country  
of less than 40,000 tons, and it requires  
but a research of the American press—  
yes, of the California press—to show  
promises of beet-sugar refineries,  
which, had they matured, would to-day  
supply the total demands of the Coast.  
Therefore, under such circumstances,  
it is hardly proper for us to consider  
the possibilities of the future, but we  
should oblige ourselves to come our-  
selves to what really does exist, and  
we can hardly satisfy ourselves that  
it is proper to tax the American people,  
and to disturb our friendly business  
relations, leaving aside the political  
situation, and the great importance of  
the Hawaiian Islands, if they not al-  
ready are—or at any moment may be-  
come—to the United States, for an in-  
dustry as prospective only as is the  
beet-sugar industry to California to-  
day.

We cannot lose sight of the fact that  
there exists in this country another  
beet-sugar refinery not mentioned in  
the "Call" article of April 27th, which  
is, so far as our knowledge goes, the  
only independent refinery existing on  
the Coast, or, if we may use language  
better understood, as the only refinery  
whose output is retained in the pos-  
session of such refinery until it reaches  
the hands of the consumer, to wit, the  
Alameda Sugar Refinery of Alvarado,  
and let us not overlook the fact that  
these people have not to the present  
date, notwithstanding that they have  
brought the standard of their goods  
up to an equality with the very finest  
of German sugars imported into this  
country, been able to overcome the  
prejudices of the people against beet-  
sugar, and that at no time have they  
been able to command—the full value of  
the product in competition with Haw-  
aiian cane sugar; and surely it can-  
not reflect with credit upon the West-  
ern Sugar Refining Company that in  
the year 1896, when it became neces-  
sary to offer a sugar in competition  
with the imported Hongkong sugar,  
that Beet sugar should have been offered  
in this market at 1/2c below the  
price of Western Sugar Refinery  
brands. What arguments to-day will  
avail to educate the people of this  
country to the adoption of beet sugar  
and to use it at their homes, when the  
Western Refinery places a less value  
to such sugars than the Hawaiian cane  
product, and when such refiners, in  
place of endeavoring to educate the  
prejudices that have heretofore ex-  
isted, shall exaggerate and increase such  
prejudices by placing beet sugars upon  
the markets at a material reduction  
under the cane sugars; and we respect-  
fully ask the Alameda refinery with its  
comparatively small output, whether  
they to-day can sell one-tenth of said  
output at the full price that cane su-  
gar command in this market, and their  
answer will be, "No," and we, there-  
fore, ask who is doing most for the  
beet-sugar industry of this Coast, those  
who for the past year have agitated  
among the confectioners the advisabil-  
ity of its use, and who have consumed  
over thirty thousand dollars worth of  
beet sugar in a single season in one  
factory alone, and have given their  
time, money and labor in persistent  
efforts to make the same a success, and  
to educate the people to its uses, or  
the refinery, who, by a reduced estab-  
lished valuation, continues to call at-  
tention to the consumer of its defects  
and inferiority, and who show, by vir-  
tue of reduced prices, the necessity of  
sacrifices to command sales?

Thus we claim that we have more  
than merely the occasion to produce  
the beet sugar in the effort to remove  
the prejudice, and to create the demand  
after production, and we desire to call  
particular attention to the advantage  
of that refinery which, by virtue of  
mixing beet with cane sugars, is en-  
abled to dispose of same at 1/4c to 1/2c  
better advantage than its competitor  
who manufactures the beet alone.

We claim, and we are satisfied that  
there are many who will join issues  
with us, that the growing of the beet  
and the making of beet sugar is but  
the smaller part of the venture, and  
that the consumption of the same, and  
its ready acceptance by the people, at  
its full value, and without reduction,  
is the only step toward the encourage-  
ment of its culture, and of beet sugar  
manufacture, and therefore we must  
need take issue with any individual or  
corporation who stands before the pub-  
lic as the advocate of philanthropy  
and zeal in the cause of domestic pro-  
duction who does not lend his or their  
aid in preventing its depression by  
permitting it to be placed before the  
people as an inferior article at an in-  
ferior price. Nor will we, in enthusi-  
asm for the home industry, consider  
success established, until such time as  
the beet sugar product on the Pacific  
Coast shall stand on its merits with  
the cane sugar as its peer in quality  
and price, and command the respect  
and uses of the consumer.

The article further states that "the  
result will be the establishment of  
more refineries in California, and in-  
stead of the California product being  
used as a supply for the Pacific Coast  
States and Territories, it will go to  
the consumers of the Missouri River  
territory, and perhaps, eventually, as  
far east as Chicago." What is true,  
or may become true, in the case of the  
beet sugar in this regard, has ever been  
true as regards the Hawaiian cane  
sugar.

It has ever been the possibility un-  
der the favorable contracts with the  
planter at Hawaii, that California  
should be a great distributing point,  
and the sugar refinery industry should  
reach huge proportions, but we will  
respectfully ask the gentleman who  
wrote the article in the "Call" of  
April 27th, who is responsible that at  
the present time there exists but ONE  
REFINERY on this Pacific Coast oper-  
ating on cane sugars, and who is re-  
sponsible for the destruction of every  
competitor that has ever started here?  
We would like to ask, why under the  
favorable terms under which Hawai-  
ian sugars have entered this country,  
the State of California should not have  
had an half-dozen refineries, and sup-  
ply the entire country as far as Chi-  
cago? If the answer be that ONE RE-  
FINERY has sufficed to perform the  
necessary work, we will then follow up  
the question by asking, in what man-  
ner do we now hope to employ a dozen  
or more, unless the intention be that  
such additional refineries shall confine  
themselves to the manufacture of the  
raw product only, and forward the  
same for refining, under such terms  
and conditions as may be dictated by  
that ONE REFINERY. Or shall we be-  
lieve that ONE REFINERY, in its  
fondness for the State of California,  
and its ambition for the "NEW IN-  
DUSTRY," is prepared to shut down,  
and sacrifice its plant, but recently im-  
proved, as soon as sufficient small re-  
fineries have scattered themselves un-  
der its protecting aid throughout the  
Pacific Coast, and point with pride, as  
the last volume of smoke passes  
through its massive chimney—"This is  
the Trust's sacrifice to California's  
new life and ambition!"

And whatever beet sugar may do in  
the future, Hawaii might have done  
in the past, had it been permitted, and  
we would further ask what guarantee  
we have that beet sugar will be per-  
mitted to do in the future, what Haw-  
aiian sugar has been denied in the  
past.

It has been conceded in the article  
published that the sugar trust has an  
interest in the Watsonville factory,  
and that this factory is selling its  
product to the Western Refining Co.,  
one which it is alleged one-half is own-  
ed and controlled by the sugar trust.  
Therefore, it is plausible or logical in  
the light of the past operations of this  
trust, that they will encourage the  
erection of independent refineries? The  
statement that the profits of the Haw-  
aiian plantation are diverted to the  
amount of fifteen million dollars into  
the pockets of English and Germans,  
given in Commissioner Blount's re-  
port to the United States Congress,  
as also by the books of the various  
companies paying dividends in this  
city. Take even the Hutchinson Sugar  
Co., in which it is alleged that Mr.  
Claus Spreckels is a large owner, whose  
monthly dividends of 25 cents per share  
are paid in this city to shareholders,  
whose capital has been invested upon  
the belief that any venture in which  
Mr. Spreckels is interested must needs  
be a secure one, and who would expe-  
rience ruin, if his efforts to abrogate  
this treaty were successful.

There is no question but that Mr.  
Spreckels, in the earlier days, was op-  
posed to Hawaiian reciprocity, but we  
are satisfied that this was before his  
interests were in Hawaii, and when  
they became profitable investments,  
such bright minds as his were not slow  
to avail themselves of the opportuni-  
ties, and it would be interesting to  
know what portion of his huge and  
well-earned fortune has found birth  
in these very islands, and by virtue of  
this very treaty which he to-day de-  
sires to see abrogated. What new con-  
ditions have arisen that cause him to-  
day to desire this abrogation is not  
for us to discuss, since it is foreign to  
the issue and we have no desire to  
enter into personalities of any nature  
whatsoever. That he erected a refinery  
at Philadelphia, which he later sold  
with an immense profit to the sugar  
trust, and associated himself with  
them, is greatly to his credit as a fin-  
ancier, and only adds one to the many  
successes that his great mind and un-  
limited resources have developed, but  
surely we may not permit this to enter  
into any discussion bearing on the Haw-  
aiian reciprocity treaty, its benefits  
or its disadvantages.

[To be continued.]

## ON HARRISON PRECEDENT

Annexation Treaty Recently Approved  
Drawn on Substantially  
Similar Lines.

NO PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE BY THE UNITED  
STATES FOR THE PAYMENT OF AN  
INDEMNITY TO EX-QUEEN.

Following is the Annexation Treaty negotiated and signed  
in February, 1893. It was submitted by President Harrison to  
the Senate and withdrawn by President Cleveland, March 7,  
1893:

### ARTICLE I.

The Government of the Hawaiian Islands hereby cedes, from the  
date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, absolutely  
and without reserve, to the United States forever, all rights of sovereignty  
of whatever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their de-  
pendencies, renouncing in favor of the United States every sovereign  
right of which as an independent nation it is now possessed; and  
henceforth said Hawaiian Islands and every island and key thereunto  
appertaining, and each and every portion thereof, shall become and be  
an integral part of the territory of the United States.

### ARTICLE II.

The Government of the Hawaiian Islands also cedes and transfers  
to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Govern-  
ment or Crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors,  
fortifications, military or naval equipments, and all other public prop-  
erty of every kind and description belonging to the Government of  
the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance  
thereunto appertaining. The existing laws of the United States relative  
to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian  
Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws  
for their management and disposition; provided, that all revenue from  
or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may  
be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the  
United States, or may be assigned to the use of the local Government,  
shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian  
Islands for educational and other public purposes.

### ARTICLE III.

Until Congress shall otherwise provide, the existing Government and  
laws of the Hawaiian Islands are hereby continued, subject to the  
paramount authority of the United States. The President, by and with  
the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Commissioner  
to reside in said Islands, who shall have the power to veto any act of  
said Government, and an act disapproved by him shall thereupon be  
void and of no effect unless approved by the President.

Congress shall within one year from the exchange of the ratifica-  
tions of this Treaty, enact the necessary legislation to extend to the  
Hawaiian Islands the laws of the United States respecting the duty  
upon imports, the internal revenue, commerce and navigation; but  
until Congress shall otherwise provide, the existing commercial rela-  
tions of the Hawaiian Islands both with the United States and foreign  
countries shall continue as regards the commerce of said Islands with  
the rest of the United States and with foreign countries; but this shall  
not be construed as giving to said Islands the power to enter into any  
new stipulation or agreement whatsoever, or to have diplomatic inter-  
course with any foreign Government. The consular representatives  
of foreign powers now resident in the Hawaiian Islands shall be per-  
mitted to continue in the exercise of their consular functions until  
they can receive their exequaturs from the Government of the United  
States.

### ARTICLE IV.

The further immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawaiian  
Islands is hereby prohibited until Congress shall otherwise provide.  
Furthermore, Chinese persons of the classes now or hereafter excluded  
by law from entering the United States will not be permitted to come  
from the Hawaiian Islands to other parts of the United States, and if so  
coming shall be subject to the same penalties as if entering from a  
foreign country.

### ARTICLE V.

The public debt of the Hawaiian Islands lawfully existing at the  
date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, including the  
amounts due to the depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank,  
is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States; but the  
liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed  
\$3,250,000. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present  
commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as  
hereinbefore provided, said Government shall continue to pay the inter-  
est on said debt.

### ARTICLE VI.

The Present Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United  
States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one  
part, and by the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands on  
the other, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Honolulu  
as soon as possible. Such exchange shall be made on the part of the  
United States by the Commissioner hereinbefore provided for, and it  
shall operate as a complete and final conveyance to the United States  
of all the rights of sovereignty and property herein ceded to them.  
Within one month after such exchange of ratifications, the Provisional  
Government shall furnish said Commissioner with a full and complete  
schedule of all the public property herein ceded and transferred.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the  
above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.  
Done in duplicate at the City of Washington, this 14th day of Feb-  
ruary, 1893.

JOHN W. FOSTER,  
LORIN A. THURSTON,  
WM. R. CASTLE,  
WM. C. WILDER,  
CHAS. L. CARTER,  
JOS. MARSDEN.

The Annexation Treaty negotiated recently is substantially  
similar to the above Treaty with the exception of the rejected  
Article given below:

The Government of the United States agrees to pay to Liliuokalani,  
the late Queen, within one year from the date of the exchange of the  
ratifications of this Treaty, the sum of \$20,000, and annually thereafter  
a like sum of \$20,000 during the term of her natural life, provided she  
in good faith submits to the authority of the Government of the  
United States and the local Government of the Islands.

And the Government of the United States further agrees to pay to  
the Princess Kaiulani, within one year from the date of the exchange  
of the ratifications of this Treaty, the gross sum of \$150,000, providing  
she in good faith submits to the authority of the Government of the  
United States and the local Government of the Islands.